nany and apt pupils. We should then have a force ready for action at any time.

These things should be done immediately. The enemy will not land so long as, by the insufficiency of our def they can force a passage in boats to the city. By these de-fences we shall: first, cut off approach by water; and, dly, we shall force the enemy to land at some distabos from the city, and then our infantry must be reed upon to do the rest. As to our harbor defences, we blucke with Major Barnerd in his conclusions, that our city is now inadequately defended; that it will probably be the first point of attack, and that it is the imperative duty of the government to take measures for its security A LAND ATTACK.

Supposing these harbor defences, then, to be made effi-cient, the enemy, seeing the felly of attempting to force his way to the city by water, will attempt to disembark attack. As we have already stated, this was done during the Revolutionary War at Gravesend Bay. But the forts which we have already suggested would command that bay, and the landing would have to be made, therefore, where on the coast of Long Island. During the summer season a landing would be practicable anywhere on the Long Island coast, and there are many bays and harbors where troops could be Island comirably favors such a landing, and is almost unconsted for military manouvres. Large and productive facture are there, with a supply of food more than sufficient far the number of troops required to attack New York. Roads from all parts of the island concenter at Brooklyn, and silord every facility for the march of an army, with few opportunities for harassing or de were attempted by the enemy, how could they be do

Before answering this question it may be to notice the remark of mard, that no such landing would over be attempted, in the face of our infantry, if our harbor were properly fortified, and that if it were attempted it would be us

If we consider the forces which England might bring landing of her troops with the broadsides of her fleet, it cannot be doubted that such a landing could be made. Nor could it be prevented by our navy. At present our entire pavy is by no means strong enough to cope with an English fleet, and when we remember how many ports would have to be protected, wholly or in part, by our shipe of war, it is evident that our eatire navy could not be spared to defend New York; even if it were thus defensible. Nor could hundreds of thousands of troops be collected here-in case of an atto defend the Island. Many troops would be needed for defence chewhere. Our policy in the war would be offensive as well as defensive, and troops would be re quired for Canada, and for the British West Indies-vul Neither could we afford to risk a nitched battle with such thi with too great odds against us. If we lost, we would lose everything; if we gained, we would gain very little. The British troops would re-embark under the fire of the fleet, and awail reinforcements to make

PROPOSED LINE OF POSTIFIED WORKS.

Then, even if we gained such a victory, we would have to do where the transfer of War) that we should do in 1858. and what we ought by all means to do now -viz, erect a line of works across the Island.

To defend the Island Lieutenant Morton proposes that

a line of fortified works be erected, extending from Fort Hemilton to the head of Flughing bay. This line is marked, on the accompanying map, by the letters A, B. C, D, and its course is indicated by dotted lines. The arguments in favor of this line of works are that it will discourage any attack by land, and that, if such an at-tack should be made, it could not be successful. These works, in conjunction with an officient barbor defence would make our city impregnable.

The proposed line of works should be, according to Licetenant Morton's plan, divided into three divisions. He estire length is fifteen miles, and it completely isolates Brocklyn from any point where a fleet can land water, and each is so separated from the other that troops cannot capture all by outdanking one. It will be noticed that Scheral Scott has defended Washington by a similar series of works along the Potoman heights.

The first proposed division is six miles long, and runs from Fort Hamilton east to Jamaica bay, fronting to-wards Gravesend bay and Coney Island. (A to B.) The second division rous northeast four miles, and borders the marshes of Jamaica bay. (B to C) This di-

the debarkation of troops within cannon range. The third division (C to D) to run from Jamsica bay

north to the head of Flushing bay, and defend the an proactes from any point on the Atlantic or Sound shore.

The peculiarities of these defeaces are that only four or five miles of the line will have to be defended at any

time, and that in its construction no valuable farm land nor building loss will have to be purchased, but only bare, woody hilltops, sandy low ground and wild meadows and marshes. In the erection of the necessary redoubts the volunteers

of our city and those quartered here might be employed. routine of barrank and camp life, and they would gain much practical knowledge and experience, useful to them here or elsewhere. What the Twelfth and Sixty-ninth did so well on Arlington Heights, their brother soldiers can do on Long Island.

consideration of the government, and that officers should be sent to survey Long Island and the shores of our harbor, and begin immediately the work of making New York imprepashie. If we have a war with England on our hands, we should be ready for it. The way to avert such a war is to show Regiand that we are fully prepared to meet it, and that successfully,

## THE COMPROMISE PETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. serving the Union in its integrity, and averting the har rors of civit war, and with the approval and encourage ment of many of our best citizens, I deemed it my duty to circulate a petition to the President of the United States, in accordance with the suggestion in his inaugu-ral address, calling a convention of all the States, to effect (if possible) a settlement of our national difficulties without bloodshed. Many of our citizens, of acknowral address, calling a convention of all the States, to effect (if possible) a settlement of our national difficulties without bloodshed. Many of our citizens, of acknow-ledged influence, had cheerfully affixed their names, and others were ready to do so. Being requested yesterday by Mr. James B. Taylor, of No. 48 Fine attreet, to call upon him at his office, as he particularly dealred to see me, and concluding it was on business matters? I waited upon him, and was met by the inquiry, had I my potition with mer. Replying in the affirmative, he said he would like to look at it. Having two with mer and asking a gentleman in his effice to again it, who declined, he handed them to two persons in his front office, sivengers to myself, and immediately retired into his back office, closing the door after him. Upon requesting those persons to his men time, that they were detectives of the police, and had orders from duperintendent Kennedy to bring myself and the petitions, they refused to do so, stating, at the same time, that they were detectives of the police, and had orders from duperintendent Kennedy to bring myself and the petitions to his office in Broome street, against which I protested, bett to them and said James B Taylor, that I had been dishonorably enticed into his office to see many nephew, all of which was refused, and I was taked by them to the Superintendent's office, with the assurance that all necessary information with regard to my arrest would be given by Mr. Kennety at his office. Upon our arrival there, a person, apparently in enthority, taquired of these men whether they had obtained those papers, and after looking over them and commenting upon the folly of those encouraging the idea of peace, and predicting the disgrace of all such as should be found advocating such a course, he also, on my requesting him, refused to return me the papers, or inform me on what charge I had been arrested. He also office, with the assignated in his citizens, and visual may be affected as to protect the righte of a

PREDERICK A GUION.

ZOUAVES. ay. The remainder of NEWS FROM-THE REBEL STATES.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM SOUTHERN
JOURNALS.

THE ARREST OF MR. HURLBUT.
[From the Augusta Constitutionalist]
The Richmond (Va) Examiser monitioned recently that a notorious abolitionist—W. H. Hurlbut, formerly of the New York Times—was in that city, and had been warned to leave by an efficial of the Confederate government. His name was registered at the Exchange Hotel in Richmond, on the Sth inst., as W. H. Hurlbut and servant, of South Carolina. On the 11th he left for the latter State. We learn that this man passed through here yesterday, and registered his name as Hitt at one of our hotels. He was been for several hours, and created some suspicion as to his business and character. At night he left for Atlanta, where he was arrested yesterday, an order having been sent to that effect by his Honor the Mayor of this city. He will probably arrive here this morning, when the subject will be properly investigated.

The Charleston Ceurier, referring to the arrest, mays:—Several messages of inquiry and reference were exchanged between Atlanta and this city on Thursday, and the result was, as we learn by a despatch from the Confederacy, that he should be taken to Richmond for further examination.

THE POSITION OF THE ARMIES.

randination.

THE POSITION OF THE ARMINS.

The Richmond Engancer of the 26th of June says:—
We learn from a gentieman who left Manassas Junction yesterday that General Beauregard was steadily advancing his forces towards the Potomac. The federalists were still at Falls Church, seven thousand strong, and with twelve pieces of artillery. In other points they appear to have drawn back from our lines. They are untilling, evidently, to risk an engagement unless is greatly superior force, and with all the advantages on their side. It is not probable they will precipitate a battle, with great numbers, or hardly accept one, unless connected and forced to fight, outside of their introduceds, and such would appear to be the views of the government bere, for our ministry thiefs co not anticipate an engagement immediately in that locality.

BRITIER RESIDENTS GETTING UNEASY.

ment immediately in that locality.

BRITISH RESIDENTS GETTING UNEASY.

The hobble Registr says:—We understand that the British residence of cur city are about to make application to level Lyons to remostrate with the United States government against the detention of their letters at Washington. The United States have agreed with the British government to carry the mails to their proper destination, and these parties column that the fulfilment of the treaty stipulation should be instated on or, at least, that their letters should not be detained and sent to Washington.

HOW ELLSWOITH'S ZOUAVES ARE SLAUGHTBIRD.
The Norfolk (Va.) Herald of the 21st isst says:—The
Ellsworth Zouaves have to be punished to compel them
to go or guard at its exandria. Nine were killed on Friday night, and every night one or mere finds himself a
dead man. Each takes leave of his friends when he
mounts guard, and the first thing he knows he is dead.
They say we have Indians about who shoot them with
arrows. Let every one die a dog's death. Jackson's
brother and friends have set a good example.

THE ADVANCE ON WASHINGTON.

The New Orleans Passimne of June 22 learns that Gueral Beautegaid is rapicity approaching Washington. The Confederate pitches advanced soversi miles to-day, and have increased their forces east and north of the Junction with large bedies, pixed in a position to watch, toray upon and brank up Mellowell's line. Everybody is on the move. The troops are all ready to march at a moment's notice.

GENERAL HENNINGSEN.

The Savannah Republican learns that this gentleman will probably be chosen Colonel of the Ninth Georgia regiment, new rendezvousing at Atlanta. He is a private in a company from Burke county.

The Confederate States, says the Mobile Register, are supplied with commissary stores to support an army of 160,000 mes for six mooths. In less than left that time our own crops of breadstuffs will have matured. We have, too, arms and armunition for a three years' war. Long refore the expertition of that time we shall have learned how to make our own guos, powder and ball.

INTELLIGENCE FROM MANASKAS JUNCTION.

INTELLIGENCE FROM MANASSAS JUNCTION.
The Lynchburg Republican of the 28th May furnishes the following news—
From an emer in one of the companies stationed at Manassas Janction, who arrived here yesterday (Monday), we have obtained the following particulars of matters at that point.
Thoogs are arriving in large numbers every day, which are bulls thrown forward, and for miles around every

Troops are arriving in large numbers every day, which are being thrown forward, and for miles around every point is occupied by them—many of them almost within the enemy's line.

Colonel Gregg's command has advanced to Fall's Church, seven miles this side of Alexandria. The federal troops vacation the position a short time herore tas South Carolinians reached it. Latham's battery and the Richmond howitzers are now at a point six miles below the Junction. The Jaff, Davis Guards, of this city, and the Clifton Grays, of Campbell, have seen transferred from Colonel Fration's regiment to that of Colonel Garland.

Colonel Preston's regiment has been ordered to Occoquon.

quon.

Three Herslans—a capiain, sergeant and corporat, of a
Cennesdeut company—were taken prisoners on Saturday
and brought into camp by one of our acouts. They were
out on a reconnoiting expedition, dressed in citizen's
ciothes, and without arms, hoping to escaps detection;
but our scouts at once observing the Yankee in them,
took them prisoners and without registance marched
them into camp. They were sent on to Richmona yesterday.

day.

Nothing was definitely known of the intended movements of General Beauregard, but it was the general impression that he will room give the Hersians an opportunity of testing the fighting qualities of our troops.

The troops generally are in good health and spirits, and all extremely anxious for a fight.

SCHOLLESS RIBERS AT MANASSAS GAP.

all extremely anxious for a 1ght.

CARRILESS REBRLS AT MANASAS GAP.

The special correspondent of the Richmond Deputch, writing from Manasas June 16, 200 and the Richmond Deputch, writing from Manasas June 16, 200 and the resulted and reserved a resterday on parade, den Beauregard takes occasion to characterize, in strong terms, the carelessess in the use of firearms, which has resulted so seriously in several instances of inte, and expresses his hope that combined caution on the part of officers and men will prevent a recurrence of such limentable casualties.

Large overs of brick work are how in course of construction near the depot, for the purpose of furnishing the boys with a better leaf of bread from their flour or meal ratioss than can be made with the limited appliances of a mess kitchen.

acca of a mess kitchen.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM RIGHMOND.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM RIGHMOND.

The Richmond Pepastch of the 18th inst. ssys:—All the rifle works recently at Harper's Ferry have been boxed up and removed to Fayetteville, North Carolina, where the fabrication and alteration of arms will be immediately commerced. A numper of workmen arrived in this city vesserday from Harper's Ferry, en rosts for North Carolina. A rumor was extensively circulated yesterday that the water in the city recervoir had been poissoned. Such a report might do to amuse sousions for poissoned. Such a report might do to amuse sousions for poisened. Such a report might of to amme gossipers for a leisure hour; but, to say the least, it was both mischievous and discoulcus. Superintendent Davis was at work there peterdary, and authorizes the above statement. Etrict guard is kept at all times. By a resolution of the Virginia Convention, passed yesterday by unanimous vote, that body proceeded or make tast injustified it eight o'clock to the Spotswood House, to pay their respects to his Excoliency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern confederacy. Trenty-two car leads of office furniture, books, &c., beloaging to the Confederace government, and three cer loads of telegished wire, arrived from the South last evening. We understand that Professor A. T. Blodges has been appointed chief clock of the War Department.

fessor A. T. Biedzoe has been appointed chief clock of the War Department.

INDICTMENT FOR THEARON IN MOUTIE.

INDICTMENT FOR THEARON IN MOUTIE.

In the District Court of the Confederate States, now in corsion in Mobile, the Grand Jary has found a true bill against Engenio Faccilat, Pefer Pioch and Vinceanes Calduce, charged with treaton against the Confederate States. The English News thus notices the trial—
The indictment, in substance, charges the accused with having traitorously carried and delivered a carge of fruits and vegetables on the schooper Forlesse, from Mobile to the snemy's flect off Pensacelt. The Judge, in his charge to the Grand Jury, stated the law to be that furnishing provisions, or important intelligence to the enemy, was treasonable. The penalty for that offence, on coaviction, is death

SOUTH CAROLINA.

REBEL TROOFS DRILLING IN SCIPH CAROLINA.
The Sunter Wolchman (published in Sunter, South
Carolina) of June 19 says:
We see from our enchanges that in several of the towns Carolina) of June 19 says:—
We see from our expanses that in several of the towns and villages of the State a system of general drilling has been adopted. At the heur of five or six o'clock each afternon all places of business are closed, and all, both old and young, engage in drill exercises. The company or companies are divided into squads, and the drill of each individual is therefore made affectual. A wholesome exercise, as well as a useful knowledge and practice, is thus attained.

REBELS PROTECTS

tice, is thus attained.

REBELS FURHING ON INTO VIRGINIA.

The same paper says:—Semething more than two thousand taceps passed upon the Wilmington read, on read for Virginia, during Saturday and waterday night leat. These comparised the third and Fourth South Carolina regiments, the former commanded by Colonel Steam, and the latter by Colonel Williams, and several companies of Georgians and Alvanaians. They were all in the highest spirits. Large crowds of ladies and gentlemen witcessed their passage, several speeches were made and the enthusiarm was very great.

A CARD FROM A REBEL COLONEL.

and the enthusians was very great.

A CAED FROM A REBERL COLONEL.

[From the Summer Watchman, June 19]

To mose Deemote or Seaving missue Courant:—

Having assurances from the War Department of the Confederate States that all men volunteering under my command for the war now commenced between the North and the South would be accepted. I hereby give public notice that I have consummed a rangements for the establishment of a military camp tweive miles from Shorter's station, Montgo nery and West Point Railroad, where all those willing to serve their country faithfully, zealously and uninurmuringly will be properly fed, uniformed and capiped, free of all exposes, until they are mustered into the service of the gypernment. This camp is intended only for those who are willing to volunteer for the war, and to enter at once upon the duties of the true coulder. These objecting to the strint discipline of a military camp had better not make application, for they would doubtless be of more nervice in any other capacity than the capacity of a true and worthy soldier. The volunteers residing in Randolph, Inlispores and Chambere counties, who have signified a desire to join my command, will report immediately by letter to me at this effice, so an facilities for their immediately by letter to me at this effice, so an facilities for their immediately by letter to me at this effice, so as facilities for their immediately by letter to me at this choic, so a facilities for their immediately by letter to me at this choic, so a facilities for their immediately by letter to me at this choic, so a facilities for their immediately by letter to me at this choic, so a facilities for their immediately by letter to me at this choic, so and the best handoor of some proper of the South are engaged in earred and just. The movement have been insulted and outraged their crites for mercy mocked, and homes which but a few days since were the abode of happiness, are now the dwelling places of decolution. Shall it be said that the thousands who h A CAED FROM A REERL COLONEL. [From the Sumter Watchman, June 19

plunged into the Rubicon's frowning flood, sacrificing Rome and her liberties to self; no reckies disregard nor wanton indifference to the calamities of war; no arrogant, no beastful passion instigates their zeal nor cetermines their course. Can this be said of the North' No. Then, my friends, this is a war of self defence and of principle, of principle purified and refined by the noble fires of an enthusiastic nativolism—a war wared by men who put

FLORIDA.

The New Crears Deits has information from Pensacola to the 17th inst. It says:—The army is in a good state of health and discipline, and the batteries have been greatly strengthened, and Bragg's resources and means of assault largely augmented. The enemy, too, has not been insotive. Ten new batteries have been thrown up on the Island near the fort. General Bragg has been largely reinforced by the accession to his staff of General Walker, of Geogral, one of the most gallant and capable officers in the army of the late United States, who is second in command of the army at Pensacola.

Other information from Southern sources says that on the ovening of the 18th a man was picked up on the beach near Barrancas. He was bathing near Fort Fickens, and venturing teo far was driven to the other shore. The correspondent of the Mobile Advertier says:—He was abten from the water by the Southern Avengers, a Mississippi company of volunteers, who generously clothed him and treated him with kindness. He gave his name a James Lober, that he was born in Baltimore, and calleted for Capatan Brook's company in New York, in Jameary. In reply to an officer who playfully asked if the hadn't enlisted on the wrong side, be remarked the Mch't know so well shout that." He speaks French like a Paristan, end swears by his bears that he is no desertor. He refuses, to give any information in regard to Pickens, its detences, the number of troops, or seything elections content in the leanned or its respire. He is deserted that he had a massachusette man, and his cause is right. He looks like a fellow that has been hard w riced.

THE REBELS AT PEWSACOLA.

THE REBELS AT PENSACOLA.

[From the New Orleans Detta, June 18]

We heard yesterday from Bragg's comp. The array is in a good state of beath and discipline, and the batteries have been greatly strengtheney, and the agg's resourced and measts of agant targety sugmented. The cherny, too, has not been inactive. Ten new batteries have been thrown up on the island, near the fort. The rumer of a large increase of the enemy's force is not confirmed there were arrivals of rew troops, but thay were to supply the places of these who had served out their calletters, and the served out their calletters, who had to be descharged on account of sickness. Signmen's command, the original garrison of the fort, were all allested with the sourcy, and had to be cot home. Gen Bragg has been largety reinforced by the accession to his stall of Gen. Walker, of Georgit, one of the most gailant and capable officers in the arms of the late United States, who is recomd in command of the army at Pensecola. Col. Glanden and the Jouisista regiment are getting along flasty. The companies are all full, and now turn out on regiment all parado 900 streng, as good seldiers as any regulars in the world, the gailant Lieuteriant Colocal of the First Louisiana regiment, D. W. Adance, made a short viet home last week, but has returned to his root. The Louisiana regiment in the companies are lifely excepted General of Rangle's army, has been placed in command of an Alabama regiment in Virginta. The tregiment must be composed of very bet material if it does not prove one of the best in the service. Forency is the sort of man we want at the head of our regiment's. is the sort of man we want at the head of our regiment

IMPATIENCE OF THE REBELS. the Mobile Mercary says.—A revolution can never be successful but by a vigorous prosecution. The dailying pole, of our government can result out; in evil to our cause. If it is determined to push forward this war to a successful issue a new policy rands to the thragaration. The proper, as well as the foldlers, are becoming impatient at this delay, and already marmarings, not load but deep, are being heard all over the land.

LIFE AND DEATH IN CAMP. THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President of the United States, a commission to inquire into the sani-tary condition of the volunteer regiments engaged in the strvice of the government, and to take measures to remo-dy defects therein, by recommendations addressed to the

of defects therein, by recommendations addressed to the proper military authorities, and otherwise, beg leave respectfully ned carnestly to ask the support and co-operation of their fellow chizaes throughout the country in the work time cended to them.

Ils magnitude and importance are, unfortunately, self evicent. As a general rule, four neiders de of discuses incident to camp life for one that talks in battle. Such is the average mortality among regular troops. Among rejunteers it will be found much larger. We all remember the frightful history of the British campaign in the Crimea. If such was the suffering and less of soldiers organized and supplied under an entablished system, with officers educated in their profession, and generally qualified by experience to take care of their men, what is like to be the late of an army, burriedly levied in communities that have edgoyed the profoundest peace for generations, and whose officers are mostly without practical knowledge of the dangers to which masses of mon are expected by fatigue, climate, unwholesome food and other perits of camp life, and of the sentiary measures by which these dargers may be met and diminisher?

Such assutary measures, pradently devised and thoroughly executed, will do more to economize the lives of our goldlers, and thus to save the nation mer, mency and time, than could be effected by any improvement in the arms put into their hands.

For example, the difference between well cooked digestable food and ill cooked ineigestable food, censumed by a regiment doring three men has of actual convice in the fifth of the difference of a detail convice in the fifth of the profest.

produced, therefore, and mere solidal consequence of particulars and the Cristian duty of caring for the health and life of these warrend into the note to detend our national existence.

Many other subjects, equally important, demand prompt action, and are to be included in the operations of this Commission. The electhing supplied the volunteer regiments, their bords, buts and quarteers, their hospitus; their repris of terrace; the purity of the mediannes supplied them; the general cantier, regulations (as to venulate of terra and quarters, for instance, draining of camp alies, the use of elementants, bothing and personnal cleanintees) to be caforced as part of our military further, presenting as against discusses to be adopted in perticular localities; there and many other points demand investigation and action with the least peachibe delay. If the Commission shall be enabled fully to execute the work it contemplaces, and hopes to accomplate, it will save at least twenty thousand out of every hundred thousand men raised for the war from publishing useitally, inglorifularly and unincestarily, from more want of the syntematic precisions which contemplated in the provided at a cost comparatively insignificantly spid unincestarily, from more want of the syntematic precisions which ought to be provided (and which can be provided at a cost comparatively insignificant) egainst the peris of exposure and disease.

Though members of the Commission glady serve without fee or roward, they require the skil of their fellow country men to crable them to execute what they have undertaken. Per macent salaried agents at Washington and other great military contres are indispensable. These must be men of high grade, poseessing not only releasing the more and transportation, but efficiency in business and a talent for cetalis. Funds will also be required for expenses of travelling printing and transportation, and for exposure and other great military contres are indispensable.

For these objects the undersigned appeal, with perfec

UNITED STATES STEAMER MICHIGAN. The Detroit Free Press gives the following list of officers of the United States steamer Michigan .corr of the United States steamer Michigan:

Commander, John C. Carter.
Surgeon, W. Haxweil Wood.
Paymaster, J. Gee Harris.
First Lieuterant, Thomas H. Stavens.
Ch'of Engineer, Theodore Zellor.
Lieutenant, L. H. Paulding.
Lieutenant, James E. Jowett.
Lieutenant, E. W. Henry.
First Assistant Engineer, Wm. H. Retherford.
Second Assistant Engineer, W. O. Viotor.
Second Assistant Engineer, Jas. L. Vanciatu.
Carpenter, G. W. Ellott.
Captain's Clork, Geo. S. Odell.
Paymaster's Gerk, John J. Odell.
Master's Mate, L. R. Hameraby.
Pilot, William Henton.
Pilot, William Henton.

DEESS OF THE CONVENTION LATELY IN SESSION AT WHEELING TO THE PROPILE OF VIRGINIA. ng deem it proper to address their fellow citizens through out the Commonwealth, is explanation and vindication of the course they have unanimously feit it incumbent on

It is only necessary to allude briefly to the circum-stances which called this Convention into existence, to justify, in the fullest manner, any resumption of authori-ty by the people in whose name they set. The General Assembly, which met in extra session at Richmond, in justify, in the fullest manner, any resumption of authority by the people in whose name they sot. The General Assembly, which mot in extra seasion at Richmond, in January last, without the excuss of impending danger or other grave necessity, and without constitutional authority, octivened a convention, "to adopt such measures as they may deem experient for the wedgre of the Commonwealth," thus tamely relinquishing the very power represed in themselves by the emantication, and, as the sequel proved, with a corrupt purpose. Riccilions were held for delegates to the proposed Georgation, and it being then clearly understood that an active and influential party favored the recession of the Commonwealth from the United States, the issue presented everywhere was clearly "secession" or "no secession." We seed not remind you that by a very large majority of the voters of the Commonwealth secession was rejected and repudiated, by the election of delegates professedity opposed to that injusty, nor that a still larger majority required, that any act of that Convention, altering the fundamental law or affecting the relations of the State, should be submitted to the people, and without the approbation of a majority, expensed at the polls, should have no force or effect.

The proceedings of that Occavation up to the 17th of April least were ovilently beloated by these in the socrat to persone term accausing the relationship of the majority, expensed at the polls, should have no force or effect. The proceedings of that Convention up to the 17th of April least were ovilently beloated by these in the socrat to persone term accausing the relation of the people, and without the appropriation of the majority, expensed to make the following the relation of the people was placed to the people with a socration of the relation of the deal was considered, was the lajunction of the ordinated was priviled for the fact was received to be submitted to the people was placed to be a favored to a second to the fact was proviled for the followi

vance, or, as is aleged, in defiance of a fueble executive, they levied we against both by scaling that construct the convence of the harbor of which is studied the Gospert Navy Yard. This beld assume itom of authority was followed by numerous acts of heatthy against the United States; by the levy of troops to ald in the capture of the unitional capital and the subversion of the authority; and, to crown the infamy of the conspirators, with whom they Executive had now cosleaced, by an attempt, without even the presence of the suthority or acquisecees of the people, to transfer their alligitimes from the United States to a league of rebellious extees, in arms against the former.

In this state of things the cay arrived when the people were to vote for or against the former.

In this state of things the cay arrived when the people were to vote for or against the former.

In this state of things the cay arrived when the people were to vote for or against the secession ordinance. Threats of persenal injury and other introductions, such as had been untered upon the floor of the warping flowers to vote for or against the warping one-vention against the remaining friends of the Union there were used by the subsection of the conspirators in every county of the State. Judges charged the Grand Juries that opposition to dismine weed to poundate as treation estimate the Commenwealth; and the armed partisans of the conspirators, in various places, arrented, plundered and under which they had been born and lived in prosperity and peace. We are not apprised by any official announcement of the result of the vote takes under such circumstances; but, whetever it may be, we demounce it as unfair and unjust, and as affirming no evidence of the will of the people on the subject actualty presented for their suffage, and much less of their consect to be transferred to the self consect to be transferred to the self consect to be transferred to the self-consect to be transferred to the self-consect to be transferred to the self-consect

our elder sasteemen, whose perfolish and ability are held in reverence, not only by as and by our fellow cluzene of the Union, who by perfolish and ability are held in reverence, not only by so and by our fellow cluzene of the Union, who yellow mon throughout the world. It is the logic of every hones heart, that a contract, a compact, or call it what you will, can only be so! solde by the jout act of those by whom it was made. But why should scoresion be dearmable? Way should the heart has been for so long as heaverd member—that Union, the accompliaturest of which hummines with the beight est try. Les own history and the lives of her most distangished sone? Shall it be said that what she toiled to achieve in 17a was destroyed by her own act in 1881? It these on the page of history the story of a nation that has after mere rapidly to prespecting and power, or more stackly advanced in inteslectual and moreal culture? There is no such nation, nor as there among the thirty-four States, one which would suffer nover from its dissination, as is sufficiently nationated by our geographical publish. Improsed with these views, the northwestern counties of the State, knowing that a large enspirity of their people remained and would reasts in thirth to the Union under all electrometances, much to occavention at Wheel in on the loud of the little of the large, the consult upon their conditions, and to take such sieps as it might indicate. It was literally a meas occaves tion, and firm the frequent manager of the appointment of its deliberations, this convention which now addresses you was called, the representation in which is proportioned to that of the designation of the large that of the disposition of the designation of the large than only force or manager after the large than only force or manager after the named as a the risk of their livra, while one of the large than only force or manager after the named as a the risk of their livra, while one the large than only the require the named as a the risk of the large than

peratively demand the roorganization of the government of the Commonwealth.

In pursuance of this declaration, we have passed such ordinances as are immediately necessary to reorganise the government and put it in operation. We have appointed a Governor, Licutenant Governor, Alterney General and Executive Council, leaving to the General Assembly, which we have directed to be convened at a very early day, to fill, or to provide for filling, all other offices as coon as in their judgement it can be properly done. The terms of the officers we have appointed are limited to six months, or until the election and qualifocation of

their successors, for which the General Assembly is authorized to provide at the earliest possible period. In all this our fellow citizens will clearly perceive that there has been no disposition to assume any power or authorized not demanded by the exigencies of their present unhappy candition, or to retain it longer than a regard for their highest interests may require.

In reply to remarks which have been made abroad, we deem it proper to say that we have not seen occasion takes any steps in reference to the debt of the Shate the idea of the repudiation of any part of it which was legally contracted has not been expressed or entertained by say member of the Convention. That is notice the subject has received has been in connection with the proposed separation of the western counties, and whenever it has been thus named, those desirous of separation have invariably expressed their willingness to assume their equitable portion of the burdess. Any promises of payment or projects of arrangement at this time when the very existence of the Commonwealth is throat-one, would be worse than idls.

Under all these circumstances, with the firm conviction that the course adopted is the only one by which the State can be retained in the Union, and the storties and rights of the people secured and perpotunted, we must earmestly call upon our loyal fellow citizens in every county of the Commonwealth, who are not aiready represented in the General Assembly and in this Convention, to elect members of the Legislature and appoint delegates to this body at the earliest possible moment. Writs of election will be fixed by the Executive whenever it appears that they can be encourted, and representatives from every county will be most conductly reserved. No suspension or casestial change of any part of the constitution or laws of the Commonwealth, unless positively demanded by the call changes of any part of the constitution or laws of the Commonwealth to representatives, can be freely expressed; and each trace and the constitution have far exceeded the calculation of the most sanguine among your friends. Persevere, then, in your most holy war against the corrupt and perjured originally, who have neutron for government, and would have not you to the ambitious despots of an unboy affiliation. In such a cause we may look for the blessings of that Holy One, who has made it a part of his Divine Providence that those who, in parity of heart and purpose, atrivafor the preceivation of their dearest rights, their homes and their country, although the struggle may be provided for long and weary years, shall never shrive in vain. By order of the Convention.

ANYHUR I. BOREMAN, President.

PEACE CONVENTION AT DOVER, DELA WARE.
THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY

ADVOCATED—SPEECHES OF W. G. WHITELEY, THOS. F. BAYARD AND OTHERS.
A Peace Convention, with the double object of white-

washing Sesator James A. Bayard and orging the govern-ment to recognise the Southern confederacy, was beld at Dover, Delaware, on Thursday, the 27th instant, in the open air. The meeting was attended by about fifteen bundred persons and a company of Home Guard with Governor Temple, Thomas F. Bayard and W. G. Whiteley

eccession sympathies. The principal speakers were exGevernor Temple, Thomas F. Bayard and W. G. Whiteley.
The last mentioned gentlemen took the stand first, and
began by observing that cleaves States had goes out of
the Union, which he deplored; but they were determined
to go out, and had goes, acting upon the glasions principie that the decocracy derived its power from the conreat of the governed. They—eight millions of freemanhad resented continued aggression and intermediting,
until the election of a black republican placed the isafeather upon the beaks of the people, and they had calsaby, quietly, but determined y retired. In God's name, lot
them go unmolested. (applaute.) Would Detaware
give mency or men to hold States as conquered provinces?
or allow the secoded States to be governed by free peole in whatever manner they close to be governed?
("Three cheers for the Confederate States.") The speaker
delineated the present prostation of business, and asked
if art, trade and homes should be so ruined that eight
millions of people night be coppressed. ("No, no.")
Could the South be subjugated? ("No, no.") Never,
salt the speaker, while brave hearts dwelt in Virginia, while
therity, revolted, with three millions of yeomanry, they
drove out armics of mercenaries. So now. The milyingation of the Southern people would be accomplished at
the Greek calcuse—never before. When was the context
to cod? If it took three mention and 250,000 men to adwould Gen. Scott get to New Oriennes. (Immense applaane
and cheers) The speaker situated to the regiment what had
been rolling into Washington, at the excesse of one million dollars a day. All the wealth of miles and kingdoms would not restore the country to its unembarrassed
condition. And all expenditure was needless, as thero
was not men enough in the North to conquer a free people, fighting for their rights, even against any odds.
Nice-tends of the Delaware regiment was Bedlimen and
democrats. On the 16th of July they would be settil bravely
strugi if ages would still produce the same reasonables on pagers of belaware come forth for peace, accomplish all that war could do. War withe nation. The richest and the porest would be beggars.

Mr. Thos. F. Bayand, son of the Remain,

the nation. The richest and the peorest of the people would be bergars.

Mr. Thos. F. Bayann, non of the Senator, followed, and read that they were for free speech, and opposed to the combustion of those accountries who would overawe popular ecvereignty. There were many present who had been threatened if they attended this assembly. Such a state of things had never been known before in Delaware. If intelligence was here an down by fear, to what would their children lock fr. the right of thought and of actions. Efforts were been made to bled out State lines, to make Belaware a mere province; her some had joined a hireling army, which had thrown up its attrendments and shedted its guess within sight of Mount Vernon—the grave of George Washington. A lang portion of his speech was decorted to recapitalisting. Nerthera aggressions and resulting the Union men of the State who had denounced his fasher in town meeting. The Senator frem Delaware for the last ten pears, whom he had the benor to call father ("Six claers for Jim." Bayard") had endeavored to represent Delaware, oven though petitioned to do so. (Applause.) The meetings that requested his resignation was more numerous, but not to respectable as that now assembled. Mr. Bayard are went of the state that if the State was policed on the saues of peace on war, and if the war element triamphed, Mr. Bayard would resign. (Cries of "No, no.")

After a speech from another gentleman, the Committee on Resolutions reported through Mr. John Merritt, of New Castle. The first repudiated war in any case, and preferred a peaceable recognition of the Confederate State to the chedding of blood. The recond stated that the appellation "traitor," as applied to Delaware sum ploying the right of free epeech, could neither intimidate or couring them. The third approved of the course of James A. Bayard, and stigmatized the meeting held in the same place to the week before, by which he was requested to resign, as unworthy of his remark, being organized in mob spirit, and so carried with

course.

These resolutions were passed, of course, without a lissenting voice, and that relative to Bayard was hailed with a storm of shouts.

MEDICAL AID FOR THE ARMY.

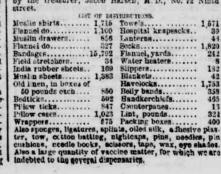
The New York Medical Association, for the supply of lint, bendages, &c., to the army, whose main object is to systematize the beneficence of the patriotic voluntary societies, while returning its heartfelt thanks for the aid which has so bountifully been tendered to it from the numerous societies of ladies and the families of our city and country, would most urgently request a persovering continuance of their noble and praisworthly eforts, all the articles enumerated below being still required is greater quantities for our volunter soldiers.

In order to meet the continued demanes for supplies it has been suggested that the several obstoches, accieties and schools continue, as far as practicable, their organizations through the summer, and that those ladies who wist the country during the warm weather use their best enceavers to form similar societies in the neighborhood of their temporary residences, and that the results of their labor be forwarded to the saccination.

The Executive Committee would especially urge on the commonity the necessity of replanishing their now exhausted treasury. Some idea of the incidental expenses of the association may be formed by the perusal of the subjoined abstract of its distributions since its inequitor. Contributions for the treasury will be thatfully recolved by the treasurer, Jacob Harsen, M. D., No. 72 Ninth street.

Muslin shirts.

LET OF DESIMBETIONS. numerous societies of ladies and the families of our city



## INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

OUR GREAT BALT LAKE CORRESPONDENCE Gener Sale Land Care, June 14, 1884.
Securion of the Acting Governor of Utah—The Superinte
dent and Indian Agen's—General News, de.
Last Salurday morning the secular paper of this si
published the following document:—

published the following document:

EXECUTY OFFICE,
GREAT SAIR LAKE CITY, June 5, 1851.]

TO HIS EXERCISED AMRAIAN LINCOLE, PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED BYATES.—

22.— Having been appointed by President Buchanase
Scoretary of the ferritory of Utah, I accepted the trust,
and have endeavored to discharge my daty. Since the state of the States. In accordance with the provision of
for the States. In accordance with the provision of
tained in the third section of an act of Congress, ontitie

"An Act to establish a ferritorial Government for th
Territory of Utah," I am now the acting Governor of Utah.
The recent course of your administration makes it inconsistent with my sense of duty to longer hold office under
you, and accordingly I tender you my resignation. As I am
the celly executive officer in the ferritory, I will remain
until reheved by my successor, where arrival I hope will
occur speedily. I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servent,

FRANCIS H. WOOTTON.

Acting Governor of Utah.

Mr. Wootton is a native of Maryland; came out here
last August. I have at present no comments to make

last August. I have at present no comments to make upon his course, beyond saying that in official inter-course with the Legislature last winter—the only r at business he had to attend to—be stemed desirous of discharging his duties as agreeably, but as economically, as persible. Since the departure of the Governor he has had nothing to do-es, by the by, a Gentus Governor never can be burth-seed here with table—and by reading telegraphic despatches about bumbling the Saidenbreaus, positions. He is a young mun, of gud education, plecky, I should think, and, after the first smell of payer, may challed to like it. As he states that he will remain use if relevent, Mr. Lincola may feel contented that toolling will spost either way. Brigham is the Governor, as what we will

cer, may chaine to like it. As he states that he will remark as it reisered, Mr. Lincola may feel conjented that nothing will spot either way. Brigham is the Governor, asy what we will.

Seperintendent of Indian Affairs, Colonel Beojamia Davis, of Palmyra, Missouri, is anxiously maining for release, to return to his home. He has been supersected by the appointment of Mr. Martin, of Milwankes, but before being released he had openly award in seasons occure of the administration. Bis cierk, Mr. El wards, a Virginian, termerly connected with the Indian Department, like Mr. Wotton, of disapproval of the present meet at Washington, also leaves for the robel ranks. Mr. William H. Rogers, a Virginian, one of the Indian Department at Washington, also leaves for the robel ranks. Mr. William H. Rogers, a Virginian, one of the Indian Agents, left have some works stated one of the robel ranks.

There was quite a talk some time sook of secession in the army; but it is now considered a wonder to think that such a thing was ever dreamed of. Colonel Colone the such a thing was ever dreamed of. Colonel Colone and cover two officers have been in the city for the last three days, looking around and visiting the lake, jas if they were taking the last view of our greatness and growing imperations in the word. Notwith-standing the papide despatches about the removal of the army from Utah, nothing official has yet been received at Fore Criticaden of that character. Everything is ready to march. The vicops ent on the western man route bave been called in, and the whole—More and mere will be glad when the day comes to set their faces eastward.

Secession seems to bave no influence on the community. They have their cwn views of North and South, and seem is no way; grioved to see the grantic proparations for a good set to. It runs in my mind that they expect to the how the proposed to be a they greated to see the grants of the control of the papide do that or something cise. You may hear from Unah source of these days, meantime all is qu

Received by the description of the passage of the overland daily med.

The Gentile configuration through here to Caron and California promises to be very large. A large number of respectable persons have already passed stronga, with a good stare of valuable stock, and more are reported on the way. Who Slavers Cora and Boulta.

STATEMENT OF THEIR CHEW, NOW CONFINED IN THE CITY PRISON. TO THE SDITOR OF THE HISLAND. Tomas, June 27, 1861 We, the " petit officers" and crow of the Cors and Be

nita, confined on a charge of "slavery," beg to tender the following facts, hoping you will give them a place in your valuable journal, as we would like the public to know the particulars of our situation. I, the second mate of the Cora, being in New York and deeply in debt was very plad to flad a ship to go to sea in. I shipped on the fore, not thinking for a moment she was going on anything but a lawful voyage. Previous to her sading she was taken possession of by the Marshal, who examined all of her cargo, and found nothing on board that would lead either him or myself to suppose the was going after a cargo of negrees. She was detained about thirty-teven days, sad then everything being promonent correct she was lawfully cleared from the Custom House to rect she was lawfully cleared from the Castom House to proceed to the ceast of Africa on a tracing voyage. Our tracks of agreement by which we shipped stated our cestination to be one or more ports on the coast of Africa and back to the United States, which was to be the port of discharge, the voyage not to exceed eight calcular months. Myself and crew recrived one month's pay is advance. We left on the 27th of June, 1860, and proceeded on our voyage. There was not a word speken on our way to the coast that would lead me to suppose she was going after anything but pain oil and tvoyy. As soon as we reached the coast, about 300 miles norm of Congriver, correct. Irrevious to leaving us, the boarding officer gave our capt ha a certificate to show that we had been bearded by a United States vessel, to provent our being interfered with by any English ordisers. We then pre-ecceded to Congo river and immediately commenced discharging cargo. We laid there about one month. We then took in freight for another African port (3). Paul Leando), for which port we then left. After fire days sailing, making only thirty-dee miles in that time, our captain gave créers to drop aucher, saying we were leang ground. The near were ordered to supper, and while below, a large boat came off containing thirty or nore Spaniards, one of whom went on the quarter disk and took came of the ship. Our captain called a bought the ship from Captain Latham, and that he intended to take a cargo of negoes. He asked us whelear we would rather remain in the ship or go on shore. We took him we had fuililled our articles of agreement up to that moment, but would on more work on the vessel, He told us that he had men ecough to work the ship, and that we could say in the ship as pacagers or go on shore. The shore was nothing but a continuous awarp, whereas it would not more work on the vessel, He told us that he had men ecough to work the ship and that we could say in the ship as pacagers or go on shore. The shore was nothing but a continuous awarp, whereas it was in the ship at the first clubiced by the natives. Under the circumstances we took 'Hobsoul' choice' and staid in the ship, intendig to leave it at the first clubiced port we reached. In three hours after the Spanish crew came on board, the negroeafeeven heard they because the ship mader weigh and proceeded to cut vanitating holes ship mader weigh and proceeded to cut vanitating holes ship mader weigh and proceeded to cut vanitating holes ship made weigh and proceeded to cut vanitating holes ship made ship are the deck. Not one of the crew that shippond in New York touched a rope. In twenty-four hours the form and the tonget and the decay of th

Personal Intelligence.

Personal Intelligence.

The editorial directorship of the Paris Paysharchan hands. M. Granier de Cassagnac retires, and M. Pade Limayrac takes his place. The issue of the 13th contains the first editorial of the new director, who are the impress of his well known ability. The copoudent of the Independence liefge says that the polither Pays will undergo no alteration on account of the torial change. M de Cassagnac will attach himse the Consistational, but only for a time, since it is his intention is to establish a politico-religious pecupionity with his brother, who is a priest, with the feet of supplianting the Ann de In Religion and oth ligious journass in clerical favor, and attaching the to the Emperor.

Pestagn to Mauritus via Marsielles and Surghas been given by the General Post Office of Francistics, via Marrielles and Suca, the payment of wunder the existing regulations, limited to the port burkation in that island, will, on and after the Is July next, be treated as wholly propaid, and delithe port of destination in Mauritius, without a charge for local postage.